

JAW

JAW *n. f.* [Persian, *n. f.* A plant. See LILAC, of which it is a species.

JASPER *n. f.* [Jaspé, Fr. *jaspé*; Lat.] A hard stone of a bright beautiful green colour, sometimes clouded with white, found in masses of various sizes and shapes. It is capable of a very elegant polish, and is found in many parts of the East Indies, and in Egypt, Africa, Tartary, and China. *Hist. Nat. Med.* The basis of jasper is usually of a greenish hue, and spotted with red, yellow and white. *Woodward's, Met. Ess.*

The most valuable pillars about Rome are four columns of oriental jasper in St. Paulina's chapel, and one of transparent oriental jasper in the vatican library. *Addison on Italy.*

JATROPTICK *adj.* [iatroptique, Fr. *iatroptique* and *ἀλυσμα*.] That which cures by anointing.

To **JAVEL**, or *jable*. *v. a.* To bemire; to soil over with dirt through unnecessary travelling and travelling. This word is still retained in Scotland and the northern counties.

JAVEL *n. f.* [perhaps from the verb.] A wandering fellow. When as time, flying with wings swift, Expired had the term that those two javels.

JAVELIN *n. f.* [javeline, French.] A spear or half pike, which anciently was used either by foot or horse. It had an iron head pointed.

Others, from the wall, defend With dart and javelin, flames and sulphurous fire; On each hand slaughter and gigantic deeds. *Milt. Pa. Loff.* She shakes her myrtle javelin; and, behind, Her Lycian quiver dances in the wind. *Dryden's Æn.*

Launch'd from the vigour of a Roman arm? *Addis. Cato.*

JAUNDICE *n. f.* [jaunisse, Fr. *jaunisse*; yellow, Fr.] A distemper from obstructions of the glands of the liver, which prevents the gall being duly separated by them from the blood; and sometimes, especially in hard drinkers, they are so indurated as never after to be opened, and frighten the motion of the blood so much through that viscous as to make it divert with a force great enough into the gastric arteries, which go off from the hepatic, to break through them, and drain into the stomach; so that vomiting of blood, in this distemper, is a fatal symptom. *Quincy.*

Why should a man, whose blood is warm within, Sit like his grandfire cut in alabaster?

Sleep when he wakes, and creep into the jaundice By being peevish? *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

What grief hath set the jaundice on your cheeks? *Shak.*

Till interest made a jaundice in thy sight. *Dryden.*

The eyes of a man in the jaundice make yellow observations on every thing; and the foul, tintured with any passion, diffuses a false colour over the real appearances of things.

Watt's Improvement of the Mind.

JAUNDICED *adj.* [from jaundice.] Infected with the jaundice. All seems infected, that th' infected spy, As all looks yellow to the jaundiced eye. *Pope.*

To **JAUNT**. *v. n.* [jaunter, French.] To wander here and there; to baffle about. It is now always used in contempt or levity.

I was not made a horse, And yet I bear a burthen like an ass;

Spur-gall'd and tir'd by jaunting Bolingbroke. *Shak. R. II.*

JAUNT *n. f.* [from the verb.] Ramble; flight; excursion. It is commonly used ludicrously, but solemnly by *Milton*.

Our Saviour meek, and with untroubled mind, After his airy jaunt, though hurry'd fore,

Hungry and cold, betook him to his rest. *Milt. Par. Reg.*

He sends me out on many a jaunt, Old houses in the night to haunt. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

They parted, and away posts the cavalier in quest of his new mistress: his first jaunt is to court. *L'Estrange.*

If you are for a merry jaunt, I'll try for once who can foot it farthest. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

Thus much of the scheme of my design in this part have I run over, and led my reader a long and tedious jaunt, in tracing out these metallick and mineral bodies. *Woodward.*

JAUNTINESS *n. f.* [from jaunt, or jaunt, corrupted from gentil, French. See JANTY.] Airyness; flutter; gentleness. A certain stiffness in my limbs entirely destroyed that jauntiness of air I was once master of. *Addison's Spectator.*

JAW *n. f.* [Jaw, a cheek, French; whence jawbone, or cheekbone, then jaw.]

1. The bone of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed.

A generation whose teeth are as swords, and their jaw teeth as knives, to devour the poor. *Prov. xxx. 14.*

The jaw bones, hearts, and galls of pikes are very medicinal.

Piso, who probably speaks Aristotle's meaning, faith that the crocodile doth not only move his upper jaw, but that his nether jaw is immovable. *Grew's Museum.*

More formidable hydra stands within, Whose jaws with iron teeth severely grin. *Dryden's Æn.*

ICO

2. The mouth.

My tongue cleaveth to my jaws, and thou hast brought me into the dust of death. *Pl. xxii. 15.*

My bended hook shall pierce their slimy jaws. *Shakespeare.*

A smeary foam works o'er my grinding jaws, And utmost anguish shakes my lab'ring frame. *Rowe.*

JAY *n. f.* [named from his cry. *Skinner*.] A bird.

Two sharp winged sheers, Deck'd with diverse plumes, like painted jays,

Were fixed at his back, to cut his airy ways. *Fairy Queen.*

We'll use this unwholesome humidity, this gross wat'ry pumpion—we'll teach him to know turtles from jays. *Shaksp.*

What, is the jay more precious than the lark, Because his feathers are more beautiful? *Shakespeare.*

I am highly delighted to see the jay or the thrush hopping about my walks. *Spectator.*

Admires the jay, the insects gilded wings, Or hears the hawk, when Philomela sings. *Pope.*

JAZEL *n. f.* A precious stone of an azure or blue colour. *Ditt.*

ICE *n. f.* [is, Saxon; eys, Dutch.]

1. Water or other liquor made solid by cold.

You are no surer, no, Than is the coal of fire upon the ice, Or hailstone in the sun. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Thou art all ice, thy kindness freezes. *Shakespeare, R. III.*

If I should ask whether ice and water were two distinct species of things, I doubt not but I should be answered in the affirmative. *Locke.*

2. Concreted sugar.

3. To break the ice. To make the first opening to any attempt. If you break the ice, and do this feat,

Attchive the elder, set the younger free For our accels, whose hap shall be to have her, Will not so gracefully be to be ingrate. *Shakespeare.*

Thus have I broken the ice to invention, for the lively representation of floods and rivers necessary for our painters and poets. *Peachment on Drawing.*

After he'd a while look'd wife, At last broke silence and the ice. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

To **ICE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with ice; to turn to ice.

2. To cover with concreted sugar.

ICEHOUSE *n. f.* [ice and house.] A house in which ice is deposited against the warm months.

ICHNEUMON *n. f.* [ichneumon.] A small animal that breaks the eggs of the crocodile.

ICHNEUMON *n. f.* A sort of fly.

The generation of the ichneumonfly is in the bodies of caterpillars, and other nymphs of insects. *Derham's Physico-Theol.*

ICHOGRAPHY *n. f.* [ichō and γράφω.] The groundplot. It will be more intelligible to have a draught of each front in a paper by itself, and also to have a draught of the groundplot or ichograph of every story in a paper by itself. *Newcom.*

ICHOR *n. f.* [ichor.] A thin watery humour like serum. *Quincy.*

Milk, drawn from some animals that feed only upon flesh, will be more apt to turn rancid and purify, acquiring first a saline taste, which is a sign of putrefaction, and then it will turn into an ichor. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

ICHOROUS *adj.* [from ichor.] Sanious; thin; undigested. The lung-growth is imputed to a superficial sanious or ichorous exulceration. *Harvey on Co'sumptions.*

The pus from an ulcer of the liver, growing thin and ichorous, corrodes the vessels. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

ICHTHYOLOGY *n. f.* [ichthyologie, Fr. *ichthyologie*, from *ichthys* and *λόγος*.] The doctrine of the nature of fish.

Some there are, as camels and sheep, which carry no name in ichthyology. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ICHTHYOPHAGY *n. f.* [ichthophagy, and φάγω.] Diet of fish; the practice of eating fish.

ICICLE *n. f.* [from ice.] A shoot of ice hanging down from the upper part.

If distilled vinegar or aqua-fortis be poured into the powder of loadstone, the subliming powder, dried, retains some magnetical virtue; but if the menstruum be evaporated to a consistence, and afterwards doth shoot into icicle, or crystals, the loadstone hath no power upon them. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

From locks uncomb'd, and from the frozen beard, Long icicles depend, and crackling sounds are heard. *Dryden.*

The common dropstone consists principally of spar, and is frequently found in form of an icicle, hanging down from the tops and sides of grotto's. *Woodward's Nat. History.*

ICINESS *n. f.* [from ice.] The state of generating ice.

ICON *n. f.* [ἰκόν, Gr.] A picture or representation.

Boyardus, in his tract of divination, hath set forth the icons of these ten, yet added two others. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Some of our own nation, and many Netherlanders, whose names and icons are published, have deserved good commendation. *Hakewill on Pseudomant.*

ICO'NOCLAST.

IDE

ICO'NOCLAST *n. f.* [iconoclaste, French; ἰκονοκλάστης, Gr.] A breaker of images.

ICONOLOGY *n. f.* [iconologie, French; ἰκὼν and λόγος, Gr.] The doctrine of picture or representation.

ICTERIC *n. f.* [ictérique, French; icterus, Latin.]

1. Afflicted with the jaundice.

In the jaundice the choler is wanting, and the icteric have a great founels, and gripes with windiness. *Floyer.*

2. Good against the jaundice. *Floyer.*

ICY *adj.* [from ice.]

1. Full of ice; covered with ice; cold; frosty.

But my poor heart first let free, Bound in those icy chains by thee. *Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.*

Here feel we but the penalty of Adam, The season's difference; as, the icy phang, And churlish chiding of the Winter's wind. *Shakespeare.*

He relates the excessive coldness of the water they met with in Summer in that icy region, where they were forced to winter. *Boyle.*

Bear Britain's thunder, and her crofs display To the bright regions of the rising day; Tempt icy seas, where scarce the waters roll, Where clearer flames glow round the frozen pole. *Pope.*

2. Cold; free from passion.

Thou would'st have never learn'd The icy precepts of respect. *Shakespeare, Timon.*

3. Frigid; backward.

If thou do'st find him tractable to us, Encourage him, and tell him all our reasons; If he be leaden, icy, cold, unwilling, Be thou so too. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

ID. Contracted for I would.

IDEA *n. f.* [idéa, French; ἰδέα, Gr.] Mental imagination.

Whatever the mind perceives in itself, or is the immediate object of perception, thought, or understanding, that I call idea. *Locke.*

The form under which these things appear to the mind, or the result of our apprehension, is called an idea. *Watts.*

Happy you that may to the faint, your only idea, Although simply attir'd, your manly affection utter. *Sidney.*

Our Saviour himself, being to set down the perfect idea of that which we are to pray and wish for on earth, did not teach to pray or wish for more than only that here it might be with us, as with them it is in heaven. *Hester, b. i.*

Her sweet idea wander'd through his thoughts. *Fairfax.*

I did infer your lineaments, Being the right idea of your father, Both in your form and nobleness of mind. *Shakespeare, R. III.*

How good, how fair, Answering his great idea! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*

If Chaucer by the best idea wrought, The fairest nymph before his eyes he set. *Dryden.*

IDEAL *adj.* [from idea.] Mental; intellectual; not perceived by the senses.

There is a two-fold knowledge of material things; one real, when the thing, and the real impression thereof on our senses, is perceived; the other ideal, when the image or idea of a thing, absent in itself, is represented to and considered on the imagination. *Chrysostom's Phil. Prin.*

IDEALLY *adv.* [from ideal.] Intellectually; mentally.

A transmutation is made materially from some parts, and ideally from every one. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

IDENTICAL *adj.* [identique, French.] The same; implying identity.

The beard's th' identical beard you knew, The same numerically true. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

There majus is identical with magis. *Hale's Origin of Man.*

Those ridiculous identical propositions, that faith is faith, and rule is a rule, are first principles in this controversy of the rule of faith, without which nothing can be solidly concluded either about rule or faith. *Tilston's Sermons.*

If this pre-existent eternity is not compatible with a successive duration, as we clearly and distinctly perceive that it is not, then it remains, that some beings, though infinitely above our finite comprehensions, must have had an identical, inviolable continuance from all eternity, which being is no other than God. *Bentley's Sermons.*

IDENITY *n. f.* [identité, French; identitas, school Latin.] Sameness; not diversity.

There is a fallacy of equivocation from a society in name, inferring an identity in nature: by this fallacy was he deceived that drank aqua-fortis for strong water. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

Certainly those actions must needs be regular, where there is an identity between the rule and the faculty. *South's Sermon.*

Considering any thing, as existing, at any determined time and place, we compare it with itself existing at another time, and thereon form the ideas of identity and diversity. *Locke.*

It cuts off the sense at the end of every first line, which must always rhyme to the next following, and consequently produces too frequent an identity in sound, and brings every couplet to the point of an epigram. *Prior.*

IDES *n. f.* [ides, Fr. *ides*, Lat.] A term anciently used among the

IDL

Romans, and still retained in the Romish kalendar. It is the 13th day of each month, except in the months of March, May, July and October, in which it is the 15th day, because in these four months it was six days before the nones, and in the others four days. *Trevoux.*

A footfayer bids you beware the ides of March. *Shakespeare.*

IDIOCRASY *n. f.* [idiocrase, French; ἰδιόκρασις and ἰδιόκρασις.] Peculiarity of constitution.

IDIOCRATIC *adj.* [from idiocrasy.] Peculiar in constitution.

IDIOCY *n. f.* [ἰδιότυχη, Gr.] Want of understanding.

I stand not upon their idiosyncrasy in thinking that horses did eat their bits. *Bacon's Ho'y War.*

IDIOLOGY *n. f.* [idiologie, French; ἰδιολογία.] A mode of speaking peculiar to a language or dialect; the particular cast of a tongue; a phrase; phraseology.

He did romanize our tongue, leaving the words translated as much Latin as he found them; wherein he followed their language, but did not comply with the idiom of ours. *Dryden.*

Some that with care true eloquence shall teach, And to just idiom fix our doubtful speech. *Prior.*

IDIOGRAPHICAL *adj.* [from idiom.] Peculiar to a tongue; idiomatically.

Since phrases used in conversation contract meanings by passing through the mouths of the vulgar, a poet should guard himself against idiomatically ways of speaking. *Spectator.*

IDIOGRAPHY *n. f.* [idiographie, Fr. *idiographie* and ἰδιόγραφία, Gr.] A primary disease that neither depends on nor proceeds from another. *Quincy.*

IDIOSYNCRASY *n. f.* [idiosyncrasy, Fr. ἰδιόσυγκρασις, and ἰδιόσυγκρασις, Gr.] A peculiar temper or disposition not common to another. *Quincy.*

Whether quails, from any idiosyncrasy or peculiarity of constitution, do innocently feed upon heliolebe, or rather sometimes but medicinally use the same. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

The understanding also hath its idiosyncrasies, as well as other faculties. *Quincy.*

IDOT *n. f.* [idiote, Fr. *idiote*, Latin; ἰδιώτης, Gr.] A fool; a natural; a changeling; one without the powers of reason.

Life is a tale, Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, Signifying nothing. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

What else doth he herein, than by a kind of circumlocution tell his humble suplicants that he holds them idiots, or bawling wretches, not able to get relief? *Raleigh's Essays.*

By idle boys and idiots villify'd, Who me and my calamities deride. *Sandys.*

Many idiots will believe that they see what they only hear. *Dennis.*

IDOTISM *n. f.* [idiotisme, French; ἰδιωτισμός, Gr.] Peculiarity of expression; mode of expression peculiar to a language.

Scholars sometimes in common speech, or writing, in their native language, give terminations and idiosyncrasies suitable to their native language unto words newly invented. *Hale.*

2. Folly; natural imbecility of mind.

IDLE *adj.* [ybel, Saxon.]

1. Lazy; averse from labour.

For shame, so much to do, and yet idle. *Pell.*

2. Not busy; at leisure.

For often have you writ to her; and she in modesty, Or else for want of idle time, could not again reply. *Shak.*

3. Unactive; not employed.

No war or battle's found, Was heard the world around, The idle spear and shield were high up hung. *Milton.*

Children generally hate to be idle; all the care then is, that their busy humour should be constantly employed in something of use to them. *Locke.*

Supposing, among a multitude embarked in the same vessel, there are several that, in the fury of a tempest, will rather perish than work for their preservation; would it not be madness in the rest to stand idle, and rather chuse to sink than do more than comes to their share? *Addison.*

4. Useless; vain; ineffectual.

They astonish'd, all resistance lost, All courage; down their idle weapons dropp'd. *Milton.*

And threatening France, plac'd like a painted Jove, Held idle thunder in his lifted hand. *Dryden.*

Where was then The power that guards the sacred lives of kings?

Why slept the lightning and the thunderbolts, Or bent their idle rage on fields and trees, When vengeance call'd 'em here? *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

5. Worthless; barren; not productive of good.

Suffice it then, thou money god, quoth he, That all thine idle offers I refuse;

All that I need I have: what needeth me To covet more than I have cause to use? *Fairy Queen.*

Of antres vast, and deserts idle, It was my bent to speak. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

That on th' unnumber'd idle pebbles chafes, Cannot be heard to high. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*

He